New Encyclopedia Gives Communists Low-Down on U.S.

MOSOW, USSR — The Russians have published a new encyclopedia which furnishes 50 pages of text and illustrations on America.

It described the United States as "the strongest, most aggressive of the imperialist powers and heads the imperialistic, anti-democratic camp."

The United States, it said, not only assumed the dominant position on the entire continent, but appropriated even the name America "by acquiring that right "by force, treachery and dollars."

It also revealed, or described, the United States as acquiring incredible riches as a result of World War II and it offered the best example of the joblessness of the parasitism of the capitalist system.

The section also described the United States as a country famed past with racialism and discrimination, and with political practices in the form of gangsterism and public lynchings and "John Crowism"—racial segregation.

Illustrating disparities in the distribution of wealth it placed side by side pictures of Wall Street and slum areas, Washington's official geologist in the Midwest who in 1832 established the New Harmony Working Men's Institute, an early center of scientific research, which today provides in its building a community center, including library, museum, and meeting place.

Here was saved material about the community's early days. Included are more than 1,000 letters before 1870 dealing with the activities of Owen and his sons, and the educational and scientific work of William Maclure. Thomas Say and their associates, more than 150 business ledgers dating back to the late 1820's, 18 dockets of local justices of peace between 1835 and 1880, and a number of diaries and miscellaneous personal papers.

The volume was edited by Sergei Vavilov, president of the academy

51-Year-Old Bicyclist Pedaled 200,000 Miles

TORONTO, Canada — Basil Hargrave of Toronto has only been in an automobile six times in his life and on a streetcar only seven times.

The sixty 51-year-old has logged about 200,000 miles through England, Canada, and the United States since 1914 on his bicycle.

When he came to Canada from Leighton in 1923, he had traveled only 50,000 miles. But his mark 150,000 miles. But his mark 150,000 miles. But his mark 150